

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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 A reward of \$10 will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of parties stealing The Bonanza from subscribers.

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KNOW THE REGULATIONS.

IT IS up to every man of draft age to know the new draft regulations; a plea of ignorance won't help him any if he fails to live up to the law.

Under the new regulations every persons registered for the selective draft is restored to his original status, all exemptions and discharges made prior to December 15 being revoked. It is imperative that every registrant know his order number. Every person who registered or should have registered on June 5 is charged with a knowledge of the selective service law and additional regulations, and failure to perform any duty so prescribed is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for one year and may result in the loss of valuable rights and privileges and immediate induction into military service. Throughout the state legal advisory boards have been established to inform registrants under the selective draft law their duties and rights. It is to be impressed upon those subject to draft that there is no necessity for the employment of legal counsel. All information essential to a right understanding of the selective draft and the new forms of classification will be furnished by the legal advisory boards in each community.

Those here who registered elsewhere should communicate immediately with their registration boards. The following telegram was sent out from the provost marshal's office:

"Please cause the broadest and most extensive and continuous possible publicity to be given through the adjutant general, local and district boards, the newspapers and by all registrants who may have changed their places of abode and post office addresses to communicate immediately with their local boards where they are registered and furnish their present addresses so that questionnaires, which will begin to be mailed December 15, will reach such registrants without delay. Registrants are bound by law to keep themselves advised of all proceedings in respect to them, and failure to do so may result in their losing right to claim exemption or discharge."

SPEEDING UP.

EVERY indication points to a huge German offensive on the western front in the next few weeks. From the Baltic to the Black sea, thanks to the Russians and Rumanians, there is no fighting, and the Germans can mass approximately a million or more troops heretofore kept busy on the eastern front against the Americans, British, French and Italians. It isn't likely that the enemy is able to initiate an offensive all along the western front, which now extends from Belgium to a few miles from Venice, but the blow, perhaps the kaiser's greatest effort of the war, will fall somewhere along that farflung line in the near future. Germany has to rush the war. Her U-boat campaign, that was to end the war in three months, has proven a much less formidable weapon than Von Tirpitz promised; her man power is being worn away; next year the real weight of American arms will begin to be felt. Before America can fling her full strength into the fight, Germany either has to win the war or accept crushing defeat. So it may be taken for granted that she is preparing now to make her last and her greatest effort to wrest victory from the world. Already in the new offensive against Italy considerable territory has been won and 16,000 prisoners taken. The British were forced back over two miles in the Cambrai sector. The war is being "speeded up"; greater battles, staggering losses in life; desperate, reckless strategy—we will hear of them all this winter. There will be no mutual slackening up as in past winters. If no more of our allies go the way of Rumania and Russia, by spring the forces of democracy will be definitely stronger, and Germany considerably weaker. Time is with us. Bad news for a month or two will in nowise dampen our determination to win complete victory.

PASSING OF THE PROSPECTOR.

IS THE genus prospector to become extinct? It looks so. That the past decade has been a trying one for the old prospector no one can deny. It has been a case of where the prospector has needed more money with which to secure results and he has been given less. Persons having promising prospects on their lands have had them patented, so there has been less chance for the "posthole" miner to make a strike and locate a mine. Lack of confidence has laid its effect on the persons who usually grubstake the prospector; promising surface prospects are not so easily found as they were before the country had been thoroughly gone over, and all these things together have operated to starve out the miner who years ago followed prospecting as a profession.

Mining prospectors vary as greatly as do men in other occupations. Some are honest and industrious. Some are not. The world at large is more apt to judge the real honest prospector by the pretender rather than by the square one. The genuine prospector sticks diligently on the job while the pretender loafs around the bar room and flashes gold specimens that he had either borrowed or stolen and puts up a line of talk to the man seeking a mining property. The mining man for the time is "taken in" and spends more or less unwavering the hole in the ground that he has been led to by the pretender. The would-be mine buyer, after sampling the alleged rich ore bodies, discovers its barrenness, goes away disgusted with prospectors generally, because this one has wasted his valuable time, thus blackening the reputation of the prospector, as well as the reputation of the locality.—Angels Camp Record.

MINING SHOULD NOT STOP.

NOTHING is more necessary than the increase of our stocks of gold and silver, unless we are prepared to face the question of the abandonment of all metallic basis of credit, says Saturday's San Francisco Chronicle. Nowhere is this better understood than in Washington, and yet it is reported that some government authority proposes to stop deep mining of the precious metals by withholding supplies, on the theory that gold and silver are "non-essentials."

The source of this rumor is not stated, but that there is substantial foundation for the story appears by the credence given to it by mining men who should be well informed. The suggestion presumably emanated from some department of the government which is not up in its economics and imagines that nothing is essential in war time except what we can eat or shoot.

The British government is stimulating gold production in order that it may have means of paying international debts for the purchase of the essentials. We need gold and silver for the same purposes. If we cannot eat these metals and do not use them for guns or missiles we can exchange the metals for those commodities, as we are doing all the time. Whatever will buy essentials is itself an essential.

RUMANIAN DIGNITY.

THE Rumanian war office solemnly advises the world that though armistice negotiations have been entered into the Rumanian soldiers are sternly refusing to fraternize with the enemy. Their friendly advances were met with rebuffs remarkable for their "dignity." It doesn't help the allies much to learn how the Rumanians quit—with or without dignity. The fact that they quit is enough.

It may be appropos to remind those who would enact stringent federal prohibition laws that a British commission delegated to investigate into the causes of industrial unrest reported that, besides the high cost of living, the deprivation of his occasional drink contributed largely to the dangerous dissatisfaction of the British working man.

AMERICAN TROOPS LEARNING BARRAGE

AVIATORS AND SIGNAL CORPS PUT IN TRAINING IN FRANCE: INFANTRY TRAINED.

(By Associated Press.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Dec. 8.—(Saturday)—A division of American troops, recently arrived in France, began regimental maneuvers Sunday and will be trained in barrage fire, the American artillery working with American aviators. The site picked for the practice is rolling ground. The artillery will lay a barrage up to the first objective, over the German trenches. The infantry, following up the fire, will occupy the trenches and then execute a flank movement, which will enable the men to study the barrage moving on to the second objective.

The signal corps will get the benefit of the maneuvers, for they will be carried out as if an actual attack was being launched, and the business of the signal men will be to establish and maintain communication between the advancing sections and the regimental and brigade headquarters in the rear. Telephone communication is to be from the objective point to both these headquarters. The heliograph will be employed between the first and second objectives to regimental headquarters, while radios will be sent from airplanes from all points to brigade headquarters.

Jones' pure apple cider at Hall Liquor company. Just arrived. Six bits a gallon. advN381f

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Southern Nevada Abstract Company, Agts

R. J. Highland, Mgr.

ALLIES TAKE OVER ITALIAN TRENCHES

HARD PRESSED DEFENDERS CHEER BRITISH FLAG AS THEY GO FOR HARD-EARNED REST.

(By Associated Press.)

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Dec. 7.—(Friday)—It will be cheering news to the allied world that allied reinforcements have taken their place on the Italian front and are today occupying trenches and in the battered positions held by the Italians, now relieved for a needed respite.

The British position is around the heights of Montello, on the Upper Piave river, where the batteries on the heights are already in action and rifle fire answers the steady sniping from across the river. The French position cannot as yet be indicated, but it is in an equally important sector.

The formalities of transfer have been in progress for the past week and are now definitely accomplished, when the Italians saluted the British flag, and the Tommies cheered the men in gray as they went for their well-earned rest.

This transfer is significant. First, it is visible evidence of allied unity, not alone in conference, but on the fighting lines. Second, it is the infusion of new blood, new life, new spirit at a timely moment.

Hot Tom and Jerry at the Bank Buffet. adv

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 Three-room house, furnished, Arizona street 12.00
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 Three room house, furnished \$ 550
 Dodge roadster, 1916 model; good condition; Goodyear tires; gone 6,750 miles 575
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Return Limit: January 6, 1918.

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M. A. HOOD, General Agt., Tonopah, Nev.

CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR THOUGHT UNNECESSARY BY LABOR SECRETARY

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Conscription of labor, Secretary Wilson told congress in his annual report today, is not likely to be necessary for the winning of the war, but he suggests that should it become necessary for the government to conscript labor, it should at the same time conscript the industries on which labor is engaged.

"Almost insuperable obstacles arise," says the secretary of labor, "when labor disputes occur under circumstances in which employers permit organization by their workmen only on pain of dismissal. Since in such cases the workmen have no responsible business representatives, only one party to controversies can be conveniently or satisfactorily heard. In such cases, also, the workers, being prevented by their employers from organizing on a business basis, tend to fall away from the pacifying influence of conservative, constructive and responsible labor organizations and to come under that of irresponsible revolutionists. As most labor lawlessness is traceable to this cause, responsibility for it can not be wholly diverted from the policy—hardly patriotic in time of war—of arbitrarily obstructing labor organizations of the conservative type."

The department is, of course, aware of proposals, more popular earlier in the war than now, to settle labor disputes by coercing wage-earners. But these proposals are both unfair and impracticable. They are also widely regarded, and not without reason, as unpatriotic. It is enough to say of them here that in the view of this department public sentiment can not be expected to tolerate conscription of labor for private profit. Should industrial conscription become really necessary in order effectively to prosecute the war, a policy less likely to be considered one-sided would be desirable. It would seem—that is, if workers were to be conscripted for industrial purposes—that the working opportunities to which they were assigned ought to be commandeered, so as to make such workers not coerced servants of employers, but employees of the government itself.

"There is, however, no reason for apprehending a necessity for any kind of labor conscription in order to settle or prevent disputes between employers and their employees which may interfere with a vigorous prosecution of the war. In every case in which responsible representatives

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for week beginning Sunday, Dec. 9, 1917:

Southern Rocky Mountain and Plateau Regions—The weather will be fair during the week, with no decided changes in temperature.

Pacific States—There will be frequent rains in Washington and Oregon; generally fair weather in California until Friday or Saturday. No decided temperature changes during week. A. J. HENRY.

or disputing employers are willing to negotiate considerably with responsible representatives of conservative labor organizations which represent their disputing employees in the spirit in which they would negotiate with business competitors, labor disputes can be settled speedily, effectively, and without friction through the mediation service of the department of labor. By simple and fair systems of collective bargaining between the government, labor organizations, and business organizations all labor disputes prejudicial to an effective prosecution of the war can be promptly eliminated from war problems. Not only can this be done, but it can be done to the satisfaction of all concerned and in harmony with every patriotic purpose.

"Our greatest need is the spirit of self-sacrifice for the common good—a sacrifice of our pride, sacrifice of our prejudices, sacrifice of our suspicions against each other, sacrifice of our material comforts, sacrifice of our lives, if need be—to carry on unimpeded the democratic institutions handed down to us by our fathers."

The report makes an announcement on the much discussed pay and

privileges being allowed to the interned German civilians in the camps controlled by the department of labor.

"It was agreed by the department to remunerate those of the interned aliens who should perform labor of any kind in connection with the construction or management of the internment camp at the rate of \$20 a month; those who served in the capacity of foremen, etc., to receive \$25 a month. The interned officers, however, have been allowed to receive from any source only \$10 a month and the seamen \$5 a month, receipts in excess of these amounts being placed in the postal savings bank to the credit of the interested parties, or otherwise disposed of as desired. Purchases of clothing, etc., can be made with the funds of the interned aliens, under the direction of the inspector in charge of the internment station."

The department's work in mediating in wage disputes, enormously increased by war activities, has affected practically a million men and has been eminently successful.

Do not lose the chance and go straight to the Vienna Bakery, where you can get bread 24 hours old at the following prices:

Wholesome 10c a loaf
 Other kinds 8c a loaf

This bread is practically as fresh as you can get, and, furthermore, don't you think it is a shame to pay 20c a loaf for bread, whereas you can get the same at half that price? Don't forget that the Progress Bakery and the Vienna Bakery are the places which can protect the people from the possibility of getting the flour and the other stuffs by carloads. Patronize our bread and we will knock down prices in spite of the present abnormal conditions.

PROGRESS BAKERY
 Phone 404

ASSESSMENT NOTICE NO. 7.

CASH BOY CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, Carson City, Nevada. Location of mine and works, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 12th day of November, 1917, an assessment of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to E. H. Mead, secretary, at the company's office, room 201, Nixon building, Reno, Nevada.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of December, 1917, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, January 15th, 1918, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of Board of Directors.
 E. H. MEAD, Secretary.
 Reno, Nevada. N3-D15

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